

Fair Tonight; Slowly Rising Temperature.

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## POLICY IN FAR EAST RUN BY FINANCIERS, SAYS HENRY GEORGE

Eventually Country Must Fight Private Battle of Moneyed Interests.

## SYNDICATES BLAMED FOR CRANE'S RECALL

No Benefit Can Result to Nation From Our Present Course, Declares Writer.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—With the expressed opinion that the present policy of the United States in the Far East is being shaped solely in the interest of a group of Wall Street financiers, and that no possible benefit to the nation at large can result from it, Henry George, Jr., son of the well-known single taxer and publicist, in an exclusive interview today declared that trouble is certain to result, which will probably end in the American army and navy being called on to fight the private battles of the American moneyed interests under the guise of "upholding American honor."

Mr. George has just returned from several months spent in studying at first hand the conditions which in his opinion are soon to be very largely in the minds of the American people, if the present policy of the Administration is continued.

Asked what in his opinion was the real cause back of the forced resignation of Charles R. Crane, of Chicago, from the post of minister to China, Mr. George replied tersely:

"A war of the big American syndicates."

Its Significance.

"I do not pretend to know more of the immediate grounds for the Secretary of State's action than have been published," continued George. "Mr. Crane may or may not have been indiscreet. The thing to note is not that, but the implication in Secretary Knox's statement that the Government is studying the recent agreements between China and Japan in relation to Manchuria, with a view to determining whether there is anything in the agreements adversely affecting American interests."

"To me, this is an admission of the gravest portent, a seeming admission of the very thing charged against us in the Far East, that the American Government is doing the work of the American syndicates in getting concessions and loan privileges in China and trying to force a way for them into Manchuria."

"At the dinner given to him in New York, on September 17, Mr. Crane is reported to have said: 'It may not always be necessary to repeat the new form of hold-up in which the State Department has been so successfully engaged in forcing money on China.'"

The Chinese Loan.

"This language sounds un diplomatically said and frank, yet it aptly describes, according to the Asiatic view, what has been done by our Government in the recent Chinese loan. Our Government practically compelled the other nations to allow our bankers to participate."

"But how can a share in a thirty or forty million dollar loan be of any importance to American syndicates accustomed to deal in the hundred millions?" George was asked.

"While the share in that particular loan may be a small matter," he replied, "the many loans that are likely to be made in the course of the next ten years in China will make a huge aggregate. At the high interest that that sum will draw the investment will be a good one. But it must be considered as very much more than that. It will really be a

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## WEATHER REPORT.

The storm which has caused unsettled weather in the Atlantic States Saturday and Sunday has moved northward along the coast, and the center is now near the Bay of Fundy.

Unseasonably cold weather still prevails east of the Mississippi, and frosts are reported this morning in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, except Florida.

Mostly fair weather will prevail until Tuesday night in the districts east of the Mississippi.

FORECAST FOR THE DISTRICT.  
Fair tonight and probably Tuesday; slowly rising temperature; moderate variable winds.

TEMPERATURE.

8 a. m. .... 39  
9 a. m. .... 40  
10 a. m. .... 41  
11 a. m. .... 42  
Noon .... 43  
1 p. m. .... 44  
2 p. m. .... 45

SUN SETS. 6:24  
Sun sets. 6:28

TIDE TABLE.

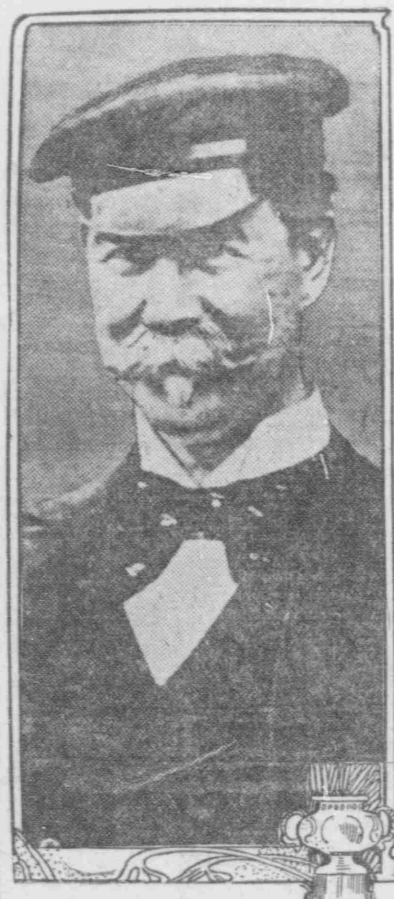
Today—High tide, 4:29 a. m. and 5 p. m.  
Low tide, 11:09 a. m. and 11:36 p. m.  
Tomorrow—High tide, 5:30 a. m. and 5:55 p. m.  
Low tide, 12:00 a. m.

CONDITION OF RIVERS.

HARPER'S FERRY, W. Va., Oct. 25.—Potomac clear and Shenandoah slightly cloudy this morning.

Doors, Like Everybody Uses, \$1.50 Apiece.  
Frank Libbey & Co., 6th & N. Y. Ave.—Advt.

## Covets Our Cup



SIR THOMAS LIPTON, Arrives to Challenge American Yachtsmen.

## SIR THOMAS IS HERE; CHIP ON SHOULDER

Irish Sportsman Eager for Fourth Chance to Lift Cup.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—Declaring that no foreign challenger would have the ghost of a show to lift the America's Cup unless the New York Yacht Club modifies the special rule under which the cup races have been held, and that he would not challenge again unless the rule is changed, Sir Thomas Lipton, the jovial Irish baronet, arrived today aboard the Cedric to try to arrange for his fourth challenge.

"I have waited six years in the hope that some one else would challenge for the cup, after my three unsuccessful attempts," Sir Thomas said. "But it seems that no one else will, and so I am here again. If the New York Yacht Club will change its cup rules so that the challenger can be both a racer and a seafaring yacht, I will come over in 1911 with a Shamrock IV, hopeful of lifting the cup."

"If it will not do so, there is no use for me or any one else to challenge. If the rule is to remain unaltered, the cup is safe for all time."

Is Anxious to Race.

"I don't want to be understood as asking favors. I am anxious to race under the 'universal rule,' which is the rule adopted by every yacht club in America, including the New York Yacht Club, which only discards the rule when it comes to the cup races."

Under the special cup rule, only a manned type of frigate yacht could stand a chance, and such a yacht would not be seaworthy. I have tried three times to lift the cup, and did my best every time. Every time my boat was beaten by a better boat. I have no complaint. But I do hope that for the sake of yachting sport, and in order to give the American public a better sporting event, I will be given the opportunity to challenge again under conditions that are even to both sides."

"The deed of gift for the cup has been altered three times, and could easily be altered again. The rule that the New York Yacht Club wants me to race under is barred by every other club in America."

Sir Thomas would be willing to challenge for a race next year were it not for racing conditions for a race along the British coast. In the last year, he says, he has taken part in forty races, winning twenty-one of them. If he challenges again, he will have Designer Fife, who built other Shamrocks, and Mylne each build him a boat, the challenge will be finally determined in a series of races between the two.

To Be Here Some Time.

Lipton will remain here several weeks and should the New York Yacht Club grant the concessions asked, he will immediately have one of the Irish yacht clubs of which he is a member, issue a formal challenge. Sir Thomas is accompanied by his secretary and Col. Duncan Neill, an English yachting expert.

Lipton had no sooner reached the Waldorf-Astoria than friends began calling him up on the phone, all of them expressing the hope that he would be successful in arranging for a race.

"It is good to get back to America," he said. "I certainly like this country."

From the cordiality with which the Irish baronet greeted even the employees about the hotel, many of whom he remembered from his former visits, there is no denying the genuineness of his enthusiasm. He hopes to meet with the New York Yacht Club officials within the next few days.

## ITALIAN MURDERER SENTENCED TO DIE

Pietro Silverio Will Be Put to Death at Paterson.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 25.—Pietro Silverio, convicted of murdering Mrs. Rose Guerano in Middle June 7, was sentenced to death by Supreme Court Justice James F. Minturn today.

Silverio will be put to death in State prison during the week beginning Monday, December 6.

## BELIEVES DAUGHTER MET WITH FOUL PLAY

Mrs. Darne Declares Mrs. Grace Herd's Death Was Not Natural.

## BROTHER MAKING AN INVESTIGATION

Aged Woman Tells Why Suspicions Were Roused—No Physician Attended Her.

Expressing her belief that foul play had brought about the death of her daughter, Mrs. Grace M. Herd, of 2810 P street northwest, wept when informed that her son, Richard M. Darne, had demanded of Coroner Harburger, of New York, an investigation into the death of his sister.

Mrs. Herd lived with her husband, Andrew Max Herd, at 324 West Twenty-fourth street. The day after Mrs. Herd died, Mr. Darne told the coroner, he was summoned from Washington and found that no doctor had attended his sister in her last illness.

Coroner's Physician O'Hanlon has been directed to perform an autopsy.

Fears Foul Play.

"Grace must have met with foul play," this was the only exclamation that escaped the lips of Mrs. Susanne Darne, who at one time was one of the wealthiest residents of Georgetown, when informed by a Times reporter this afternoon that the coroner in New York city had been asked to investigate the death of her daughter, which occurred last week.

Mrs. Herd, who, prior to her marriage ten years ago, was one of the belles of Georgetown, is a sister-in-law of Leon Grapeda, a former secretary in the Mexican legation. Saturday night Mrs. Darne received a telegram from the former secretary, saying her daughter had died in New York. Since then she has received no information of any sort as to her daughter's death.

Her son, Richard M. Darne, went to New York yesterday to learn if his sister had really died.

Son Investigating.

This afternoon Mrs. Darne was informed by a representative of the Times that her son had requested the coroner of New York city to investigate into the causes of Mrs. Herd's death.

Hoping to the last that the report of her daughter's death might not be true, the information conveyed to Mrs. Darne caused her to break down completely. After she had recovered sufficiently to speak of the matter, Mrs. Darne said she felt sure that her son's action meant that he had discovered that his mother had met with foul play of some sort.

Herd, Mrs. Darne said, was a printer, and at the time he met her daughter, Grace, ten years ago, was employed in Washington. They were married shortly after they became acquainted with each other and continued to live in Washington until six years ago, when Herd went to Boston. From Boston he went to New York about three months ago, taking his wife with him.

"Something Strange."

"There was something very strange about Herd's telegraphing my daughter, Mrs. Grapeda, in San Antonio, Tex., that his wife was dead, and not letting me and my two sons know anything about it. It was late Saturday night when we received the news from my daughter, in San Antonio. We could not believe the story was true, and Richard went to New York to investigate. I have not heard from him since, but I know he will sift the matter to the bottom. I believe he had found that my daughter's death was due to mistreatment of some sort."

Mrs. Herd leaves four children, who are Mary Margaret, aged nine years; Andrew Max, aged eight years; Paul, aged seven years; and Grace, aged three years. Mrs. Herd was thirty-four years of age.

Darne does not know what disposition has been made of her daughter's body.

PRINCE CAN'T RETURN.

ATHENS, Oct. 25.—Crown Prince Constantine, who has been traveling for the last six weeks, has announced his intention to return here next week. His presence, however, would be distasteful to the military party, and it is said that the King has persuaded him to abandon this visit.

## CEMETERY BACKERS ACCUSED OF BRIBERY

New Jersey Court Sets Aside Grant to Locate Graveyard in Return for Privilege of Running a Trolley Line.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 25.—Holding that a promise to operate a trolley line in return for a grant to locate a cemetery was in effect a bribe, the supreme court today set aside the grant made to the Clinton Hill Cemetery Association by the board of health of the township of Union, Hudson county.

The various proceedings were attacked by two writs of certiorari instituted by Dennis Long and Fred Krueger. One of the writs attacked the ordinance of the township committee, passed on March 18, last, giving the association the right to establish the cemetery; an agreement between the association and the township generally was only to be effective in the event of the establishment of a trolley line with certain traffic privileges and the permission of the board of health to locate the cemetery in the township.

It appeared from the testimony that public sentiment was at first against the cemetery, at a public meeting only two speakers being favorable to the proposition.

The cemetery association then set about changing the sentiment by promising the township \$10,000 in bonds to be used for the construction of a trolley line, to be operated by the Public Service Corporation for a 5-cent fare. The railway was to carry passengers to the Pennsylvania railroad station in Newark between 6 a. m. and 12 p. m.

The result of this was to bring about a change of public sentiment generally favorable to the cemetery association.

Justice Reed holds that some of the inducements were illegal, particularly those that related to the installation of the trolley company.

## UNIVERSITY WANTS HELP OF CONGRESS

George Washington University Urges Passage of Bill Providing \$50,000 Yearly.

## DISTRICT CITIZENS ASKED TO HELP

Dr. R. D. Harlan Has Charge of the Campaign for the Institution.

In order to obtain the support of the residents of the District of Columbia for the Gallinger amendment to the Morrill bill which will obtain about \$50,000 a year for the George Washington University, and to show the people of the District the work the university is doing, Dr. Richard D. Harlan, special representative of that institution, is sending out today a large number of letters to District residents calling their attention to the good work being done by the school.

The only opposition to this bill, he says, comes from a few of the presidents of the land grant colleges throughout the country. These colleges have been receiving the appropriation under this act for years, and the money is paid out of the Federal taxes, to which residents of the District contribute their share. These few opposing presidents, declares Dr. Harlan, are urging Congress to establish in the District a graduate school to be known as the National University.

This school, if established, Dr. Harlan says, will not serve the people of the District as does the George Washington University, which affords the education of men and women of all ages and of all classes, and which gives the chance to obtain a university education at home.

States Are Benefited.

Dr. Harlan declares in his appeal for the support of the District that the States and Territories all have the benefit of the appropriations under the Morrill act. The Gallinger act will simply place the District in the same position as State institutions entitled to the grant, which is no more than simple justice, he declares.

"The passage of that bill would have two results of very great importance to the District of Columbia," Dr. Harlan writes.

"(1) It would appropriate \$50,000 for the present academic year, \$10,000 for the next year and, thereafter, \$50,000 annually for the purpose of promoting a liberal and practical education in the mechanic arts, for the benefit of the young people of the District of Columbia."

"(2) It would designate the George Washington University as the institution to do this work and receive the said annual appropriation."

"As a result of the brief statement, this bill raises no question between the George Washington University and any other institution here in Washington. It is the only institution in the city that is now doing the kind of work (of a collegiate grade) that is prescribed in the Morrill act, and (so far as we know) no other university here is even planning such work."

Encouragement in House.

"This bill was passed in the Senate of the last Congress, by a unanimous vote at a full meeting on March 3, 1909—when a single objection would have prevented it from coming to a vote. It also made encouraging progress in the House Committee of the last Congress."

"The only opposition to this bill comes from a few of the presidents of a certain group of institutions outside of the District of Columbia, known as the land-grant colleges."

"These institutions have for many years been receiving the annual appropriation which the Gallinger amendment would grant to the District of Columbia. This appropriation comes out of the Federal taxes, to which the citizens of the District pay their full quota."

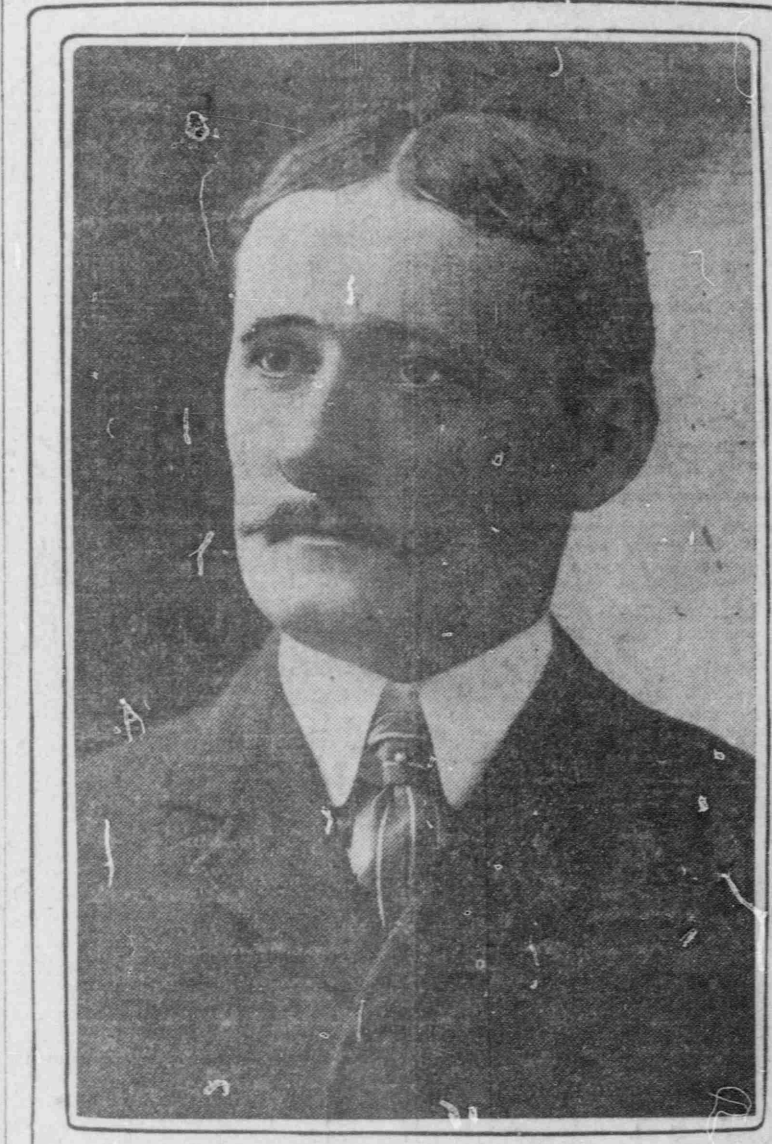
"A counter-proposition to the Gallinger bill, certain of the presidents of these outside institutions suggest the establishment of a Government university for graduates work at the National Capital."

"While the establishment of such a graduate university might possibly appeal to your pride as an American, and while that dream may some day be realized, it is not a practical proposition of debate to overcome the widespread opposition to such a scheme."

"The only practical proposition is a Government university, the men connected with the George Washington University are taking no part, what is the use of the District of Columbia by doing our share in meeting the

(Continued on Eleventh Page.)

## Fighting Suffrage Clause



OLIVER S. METZEROTT, Candidate for Maryland Senate.

## WOUNDED ACTRESS CHEERED BY MOTHER

Parent Bitter Against Her Dead Son-in-Law.

Comforted and cheered by the presence of her mother, whom she saw for the first time this morning since the bullet of an assassin's hand sent her to the pavement bleeding and unconscious, Mrs. William H. Short, of Evelyn Howard, the show girl, showed improvement and declared she should not die. Ignorant of the death of her husband, she asked about his condition in an indifferent manner, thinking him in another ward of the hospital.

But Short is beyond all earthly troubles. On a board at the morgue his body lies awaiting word from his relatives. Up to noon, none came. Mrs. Mary Lewis, the mother of the wounded girl, will have nothing to do with the body of her son-in-law. Bitter at the manner in which Short has misused her daughter through eight years of married life only in the end to shoot her down in a brutal, cowardly manner, the mother's face grows hard when she talks of him.

Glad He Is Dead.

"If I was offered \$1,000 to bring him back to life and I could do it, poor as I am, I would not take the money. I am glad he is dead. I could dance on his dead body. He has caused me years of suffering and he has made Evelyn's life a curse to her. But, now, she is free, and if she recovers, she will go back home where there is nothing but love and tenderness for her."

All through the night, Mrs. Short called for her mother. Waking from fitful snatches of sleep produced by opiates, the stricken chorus girl frequently asked the watching nurse at the Casualty Hospital for "mother."

"We have heard from her," she will be here early in the morning, the nurse invariably replied while outside in the hall she could hear the steps of the helpless mother who had to wait until this morning to see her daughter.

Keeps All Night Vigil.

Mrs. Lewis reached the city at 7 o'clock last night. She had been called from a sick bed by the message of the shooting of her only daughter. In spite of the advice of nurses and doctors, she kept her lonely vigil at the door of her stricken daughter, her own mind responding to the agony of the moaning girl on the cot.

"Oh, mamma, I'm so glad you're here," the sick girl said this morning, when the mother entered her ward. And with the words came blood from the wounded lung. In spite of the warning of the doctors, the girl would talk a little although the effort evidently hurt her and blood showed on her lips. Once during the night the hemorrhage of blood from the lung was so bad that the girl struggled and struggled for her breath.

"Am I going to die?" she asked of her mother this morning.

"Of course, you are not going to die," was the reply. "You are going to live, and there is nothing but happiness and love for you in the future. You are going home and quit this life."

Does Not Want to Die.

"I do not want to die," the girl murmured. "I want to live and go back home to you and father, and the boys."

Mrs. Lewis has an invalid husband, and her daughter has always assisted in supporting the family. Mrs. Short is the only daughter, there being six sons. Each week since Mrs. Short has been

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

## UNLIMBERS HIS GUNS ON SUFFRAGE CLAUSE

Many Government Workers Will Lose Votes, Says Metzgerott.

Between 400 and 500 residents of the District of Columbia, who are voters in Maryland, will be deprived of their ballot if the proposed amendment to the Maryland constitution is adopted, according to Oliver S. Metzgerott, representative candidate for State senator from Prince George's county, who is now preparing to unlimber his guns on his political opponents in the present fight.

Mr. Metzgerott bases his assertion on the peculiar wording of that clause of the proposed amendment which says "only men having the right to vote in other States shall have the right to vote in Maryland."

The persons who would be affected by the passage of this amendment, he pointed out, are generally Government workers, many of whom have been born in Maryland, but have chosen the District as the field of their labors.

This declaration is another highly interesting phase of the fight now going on in Maryland, which will culminate in the balloting next Tuesday, November 2.

Both Democrats and Republicans are preparing to deliver their strongest broadsides between now and that day, and Mr. Metzgerott's charge that his opponents are attempting to "foist a trick upon the avowed purpose of disfranchising the ignorant negro voters," has added zest to the battle.

Explains Opposition.

Mr. Metzgerott, who today began to line up his forces in earnest, explains his opposition to the proposed constitutional amendment in this way:

"Any person who takes the trouble to read the proposed amendment carefully will note how it would work a great injustice to between 400 and 500 residents of the District of Columbia who are entitled to vote in Maryland."

"First, it cuts off all for-ten-born persons not naturalized at the time of the passage of the act of 1908."

"Second, all children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren (even though born in Maryland) of foreign-born persons not naturalized prior to 1899 are barred, along with their parents."

"Third, all persons coming from the District of Columbia or any Territory of the United States are barred because the amendment says that 'only men having the right to vote in other States' shall have the right to vote in Maryland. The act does not mention the District of Columbia or the Territories of the United States, but the word 'State' is not broad enough to include the District of Columbia and the other Territories."

Cry of "Bossism."

Raising the cry of "bossism" as the moving force behind the proposed amendment, the Republican candidate adds:

"The passage of this amendment would not be a benefit to any party in Maryland. It would, however, place the State in the hands of one group of political bosses, and to whom there is no check in the country."

"As to the educational test in the proposed amendment, it is so severe that it would deprive of the right to vote a well-known lawyer, and a member of the House of Delegates, who introduced and fathered the amendment in that body, was unable to pass the test after a trial in public, and he frankly admitted it."

Furthermore, the decision on the question of whether a voter has paid the test is left to the two registration officers at the polling places, and though it is practically impossible to find two registration officers who could themselves meet the requirements of this test if they were put to it."

## LURTON OR BOWERS EXPECTED TO GET PECKHAM'S PLACE

Tennessee Judge Seems the Favorite for Appointment To Supreme Court.

## SOLICITOR GENERAL, CHICAGO'S CHOICE

Secretary Dickinson Also Said to Be in the Race—To Be Filled Soon.

By JOHN SNURE.

Circuit Judge Horace H. Lurton, of Nashville, Tenn., now presiding over the Sixth Federal judicial circuit, which includes the districts of Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Michigan, and Lloyd W. Bowers, of Chicago, at present the Solicitor General of the Department of Justice, are the most prominent candidates to fill the vacancy on the Supreme Bench, caused by the death of Associate Justice Rufus W. Peckham, at his home near Albany last night, and in the opinion of many Administration officials, Judge Lurton has the preference for the place.

Secretary of War Dickinson is another possible appointee whose chances are looked on in some quarters here as excellent. Among well-informed attorneys in the Department of Justice, the belief is that Judge Dickinson will get the appointment. Not only is President Taft a warm friend of Judge Dickinson, but he has the highest admiration for him as a lawyer. President Taft is familiar with the services of Judge Dickinson as a railroad attorney, and he is also cognizant of the fact that when he was attorney for the Alaskan boundary commission he established his reputation as one of the most capable lawyers in the country.

Question Before Court.

The duty which President Taft has imposed upon him in choosing a successor to Justice Peckham is of the most far-reaching importance, and comes at a time when the court is confronted with questions of peculiar gravity.

One of these questions is whether the Interstate Commerce Commission can exercise the rate-making power conferred on it by Congress or whether the exercise of that power is unconstitutional. Growing out of the efforts of the Government to enforce the Sherman anti-trust law, there are also grave questions which are finding their way to the Supreme Court.

The Tobacco Trust.

For instance, the fate of the Tobacco trust now rests with the Supreme Court, and the circuit court at St. Louis will soon decide whether the Standard Oil Company is a monopoly in restraint of trade or an attempted monopoly under the Sherman law. It will ultimately rest with the Supreme Court to determine this and to say whether one of the world's greatest corporations shall be allowed to exist or shall be crushed.

Important corporation problems aside from these, and labor questions of great moment must also be decided by the Supreme Court at no distant date.

It is therefore of the most vital concern to the bar and to the public what sort of a man President Taft puts on the bench to succeed Justice Peckham. If a strict constructionist and an ultra-conservative is named, constituted as the court now is, it may be doubted whether the Interstate commerce law will be upheld. If a lawyer of more liberal views is put on, the law may be sustained. This illustrates the importance of the question of what school of thought the new justice belongs to. The importance of the matter is enhanced by the grave illness of Justice Moody, who may not be able to return to the bench again, and who is supposed to represent the progressive or liberal school.

Early Appointment.

It is expected President Taft, in view of the illness of Justice Moody, and the fact that the court is thus left by the death of Justice Peckham with seven members, will not delay appointing the new justice. Many names are being mentioned as possibilities.

Circuit Judge Lurton is looked on by many as the logical successor. His name has been repeatedly discussed for years in connection with an appointment to the Supreme Court. Judge Lurton and President Taft are intimately acquainted, and have long known each other.

Solicitor General Bowers is a lawyer of ability, and was general counsel of the Northwestern road before he was